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## MOCKED BY A COUGAR.

Having Gorged Himself with Poison, the Beast Winked Upon His Prey.

The Central Park menagerie is a magnificent specimen of a cougar, or mountain lion. The other afternoon two gentlemen stood by the cage watching the graceful animal as it restlessly moved from one end of the cage to the other with rhythmic precision. "Last winter," said one, "I was shooting in the Sierra Para Nale mountains, in Mexico, where, from the signs and tracks in the sand-bottomed canyons, these animals were very abundant. At night one would sit upon the mesa above our camp and give out hunting for the coyotes to sing. It was an unearthly yell that made the goat-flesh come on the top of your head, and let you to even wish to be back in the land of hand organs. My guide, Jack Bridges, who used to be with Cooper, would sit up in his blankets and say: 'Go in when you can, for we are going to do you.'"

"For days we looked for the house of the lion, and although we could see his footprints, which appeared like very big four of clubs, he did so much rock walking that it was impossible to track him to his cave. One day we met a Mexican hunter, an outfit, and the Captain told us that in a canyon several miles from our camp there was a hermit lion, whom he never failed to get a glimpse of when taking the trail that way. For years back he had missed seeing him, but at last he had noticed that the lion was lame, probably from having run a couple of miles into his foot, or from jumping too much out of the way of earthquakes. The hunter described so accurately where the lion hung out that we went over the next morning to get a shot. We were just about the bottom of the canyon, when the lion came down the rocky and jagged sides, broken with holes and crevices. Jack was on ahead, and I at his heels, when we came face to face with the lion, who was sitting on the mouth of his cave trying to stare us out of countenance. He gave one scratch, and then his long tail disappeared around the corner of a big boulder, just as we got sight of him. Neither had a chance to shoot. Half a minute later we saw him limping up the side of the divide, and when he reached the top he squatted and looked complacently down at us. He was provokingly out of shot, and he knew it as well as we did.

"We began one of the most scientific hunts on record. We were both as used as horses. Up hill and down dale we followed that brute until dark. He was never over a thousand yards away, but never in shot. He would run, and limp, and squat, blink at us, wiggle his tail at us and seem to coax us to follow him. A few miles we went in a bee line from camp, and it took us until next morning to get back. We then set to work to put up a job on that lion. We went over to the canyon where he lived, killed a white-tailed deer, took his paunch, and trailed it in a circle around the canyon. The carcass was then hung high on a limb, five feet out from the trunk. Then we cut up the deer's liver into thirteen baits, for luck, and dosed each with strychnine. We also rubbed the poison into the paunch, which we left at the bottom of the tree.

"We smiled as we walked back to camp, and Jack told me of an Apache Indian over at Montezuma mining camp who would tan the lion's hide with deer's brains for one dollar. I kept awake that night for two weeks, thinking when I would give out, and I would keep myself. About three o'clock we struck the lion's canyon. When we got near the deer tree we expected to pick up the lion every step. But we didn't. He had been there, though. He had eaten up the thirteen poisoned baits, got into the wine at the top of the divide, and was at us. At El Paso I told a merchant this story, and showed him what was left of the poison. He said that the strychnine we had bought from the smugglers was only a kind of flour, of which a barrel would not faze a chicken, and that he ought to know, for he put up the strychnine himself."—N. Y. Sun.

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

Why it is Really a More Simple Matter Than its Practice.

The science of agriculture is a very simple matter, more so than the practice of it. Science appears to us as a straight road which, when one enters upon it, affords a plain vista, the extremity of which, however, is lost in the haze of the distance and in the gradual lessening of the perspective to the vanishing point—science called by artists. As we go along this road, however, the haze clears up before us, the vanishing point recedes, and dim and uncertain objects gradually assume shape and form and take on their natural appearance. Practice, however, on the other hand, is a maze of side paths, mazes, turns, and obscure passages which bewilder the farmer unless he has the map of science laid out before him by which he may always keep the end in view.

A vast and intricate maze lies before the uneducated farmer, who gropes his way through variations of soil, differences of climate, changes of weather, natural laws of plant and animal growth, existence of parasitic enemies, varying habits of crop plants, effects of heat and the chemical changes in the soil, the characters of the fertilizers he uses, the laws of decomposition of organic substances, effects of manures and many other important questions which he can only understand through the explanations given by science. So that the farmer who doubts the usefulness of science to him and the practice of agriculture makes a serious mistake and plunges further into the darkness in which common farm practice is en-

veloped. Science holds out to him not only a map or chart or plan of the ways he is traveling, but a compass by point out the safe direction and methods of reaching it, and a clear, bright light which makes the devious ways plain and clear.

So that in truth it is science which is simple, and practice which is intricate, and practice only becomes plain when it is explained by science. This fact makes it necessary that agricultural work should be divided between the farmers and the scientific students, and renders the latter indispensable to the success of the former. One class works in the field and barn; the other in the laboratory, the experimental plots, and the agricultural college, and the editors of agricultural journals, who are, or should be practical farmers and scientific students, gather together the results of all such studies with the fruits of their own experience, and present them from time to time to their readers, who are doing their part on the farm and in the garden and orchard.

Science is thus only the actual knowledge of the laws by which farm work is to be performed in the best manner. It explains the nature of soils, how the different kinds of it have been formed, and of what elements they consist; the nature of plants, how they grow and of what elements they are composed. It is ready to see, as we say here to consider by the way, what an important part of the farm work falls upon the scientific student and experimental investigator in comparing the soil with its products, and discovering exactly what the crops take from the soil, what there is in the soil, and what is deficient to supply the needs of the crops.

We see right here, then, the opening of the whole subject of manures to just as much uncertainty as the soil does not contain precisely the elements of plant food required by the crops, it is the business of the farmer to supply the deficiency, and if the soil does contain them, it is his business to so cultivate and work the soil as to make the plant food existing in it most available for the crops. Hence, we see that science teaches us how the land should be plowed and harrowed to fit it in the best manner for the crops; how it should be helped by manures or fertilizers when it is deficient, and how by doing this the farmer may largely increase his crops and the profit from his labor.

Then a side path strikes off here and leads from the field to the barn and stable and the manure heap, and when the scientific student throws light upon this side path he finds it leads still to the grand objective point of all farm work—good crops and the largest recompense for the farmer's labor. For he shows us how we may feed and care for our animals so as to secure their most rapid and healthy growth and leave behind them the largest supply of the richest manure for the crops. He teaches us of what animals consist and of what their food consists, and how, by using the most appropriate food, the farmer may lay on less stock the most flesh and fat, or produce the most milk and butter, and at the same time get from this animal food a rich supply of plant food for his crops. He thus shows us how the feeding of animals is closely intertwined with the feeding of crops, and illustrates in the clearest manner the axiom of the old Roman philosopher that the most important part of agriculture.

Thus it is easily perceived that the science of agriculture is really a more simple matter than the practice of it, because it is the key to the latter and the science of his art and follow the lessons given week by week will readily make himself familiar with these terms and adopt them as household words. Then the term nitrogen will be as plainly understood as potash or lime when it is referred to as plant food, and its nature and function in plant growth will be clearly revealed by sufficient study of some simple article or book which the farmer can read, and when the simplicity of the science of agriculture and the exceeding usefulness of a knowledge of it are realized no farmer will appear to be the least doubtful, or in ignorant prejudice, or speak of it with ridicule or scorn."—N. Y. Times.

**GENIUS IN ENERGY.**  
Earnest and Unceasing Labor the Golden Key to Success.

There is a positive genius in energy. Many people have yet to learn that the current tradition, that certain great characters have wrought their greatness through inspiration alone, is a fiction pure and simple. There are no rivals in history to the earnest, determined worker, who reckons hours only as a possibility of achievement. Literary aspirations may inflame the soul of the ambitious, as a thought of some great name dashes like a meteor through the mine and midnight may and the dreamer chasing the phantoms of the future; but it is labor alone that yields the perfect fruit. It is possible to feel the weight of this iron truth, if, after a season of aimless service, he turns to the pages of some earnest thinker, pondering calmly over the result of ceaseless and patient delving in the minds of meditation, until from out his flinty lethargy, springs the phosphoric flash of sympathetic thought yielding forth a light and heat. Then follows the wonder at the grand stretch of beauty where before was dreary and waste. "I count labor worth more than genius," said the sage of Chelsea. And gentle Ella declared "labor is the golden key to success."—*Illustrated Sunday News.*

## GOTHAM'S NEW RACE.

New York Babies with Mongolian Features and Caucasian Mothers.

The other day I had just turned into the square and had passed Mott street, when a commotion a short distance in advance attracted my attention. The heterogeneous mob of pedestrians were collected about some moving object.

"Hurry up, Sally, let's see it's face," shouted a very dirty girl of ten, whose frowzy red and freckled face brushed against my arm. A dozen of the assorted babies on the block—some of them with faces double the age of their bodies—were making for the center of attraction, and I followed their example.

Can you guess what caused such a passing sensation—for nothing short of a fire causes more on the Bowery. One poor little Chinese baby of two, of all the children I had noticed along the walk with his tiny fist holding hard the hand of a Chinaman, whose native dress indicated that he was well-to-do. The little one was attired in a compromise between New York and China, with trousers and jacket, and a funny turban.

A wonderfully bright face it was that gazed up steadily at the crowd, and accepted rough enclaves to a wooden image. Cautious to know who these sweet youthful beautees might be, I interrogated his parents in my very best Chinese, and was informed that Tom Lee, famous as the only deputy sheriff of his race in New York, was the father.

Now, I know Tom, who is a clever fellow and opulent with all, and the proprietor of a pretentious grocery at the corner of Mott street and the Bowery. I know, too, that there was a Mrs. Tom, who was not Chinese, so I was puzzled to account for the true features of the boy, and determined to pay the lady an afternoon call at once and clear the matter up.

This was the result of my visit. I was decorated on one side of a friend man nursing a black eye on a soap box, and on the other with an ordinary cigar case. Behind the latter sat a rather pretty woman with German features, busily engaged in knitting and looking so neat and comfortable that it was impossible to address her without hitting my hat.

"I beg pardon, madam," said I, "but I am looking for the wife of Tom Lee."

"No, you're looking at her, sir," was the smiling response.

My evident admiration and the purchase of a two-cent cigar for fifteen cents placed me at once upon an easy and chatty footing, and I related to her the sensation caused by her youngster's prominence.

"Oh, yes," she said, "they always follow him."

"But how is it that he has such features?"

"I'm sure I don't know. I have had four children since I married Tom, and all looked like their father. Two of them are dead."

"Do you think a Chinaman make a good husband?"

"The little woman's answer was emphatic. 'Well, I wouldn't want to change my husband. He's always kind to me, and when I want a thing I have only to ask him and he gets it.'"

"Are there many women of New York married to Chinamen?"

"About fifty, I guess. You see, there are about three thousand Chinamen in the city and only a very few Chinese women. Babies! Oh, well, there are about three hundred from the mixed marriages, but all that I have seen have the features of the fathers. Of course you don't often see them on the street. Why? Because they draw a crowd, and it isn't pleasant for the Chinaman who has them in charge. You can find them down through this street, though, if you know where to look. Good day, sir. If my baby is still on the Bowery tell him to come home."

thing to a woman whose circle of acquaintance is large, and that even upon the strongest affection too many demands may be made. The jealous friend is usually quite interesting at first, for she is emotional and profuse in her demonstrations of affection; but in time her disagreeable traits become almost insufferable.

To become an adept in the art of friendship—if friendship may be called an art—one must be able to forget one's self occasionally, to remember that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and to realize that constant companionship, intense curiosity and a gentle assumption of proprietorship will in time separate the most devoted inseparables. A lasting friendship must preserve a proper respect that will not allow itself to be imposed upon; it must be sympathetic, but not curious; loving, but not jealous; well-speaking, but not talkative. Delicia may be devoted to me, but she must not for that reason obliged to confide to the world at large how much I think of her and how I don't do without her. In the younger days of this old planet, when people were few and the choice of friendships necessarily limited, such friendships might have existed; but now the world will say that Delicia and I are friends-to-day and acquaintances or, perhaps, foes tomorrow.

A burdensome friendship is often the result of two great families; and the wise woman will see this danger and avoid it, for it rarely breeds what the old proverb predicts for it—contempt.—*Butterick's Dictator.*

## SABBATAI SEVI'S CAREER.

History of the False Messiah of the Jews of Asia Minor.

Sabbatai Sevi was a Smyrniote Jew, born in 1625, and the son of a broker in that city; he was a clever youth and so well versed in the Cuban and other Jewish books that at the age of eighteen he was made a rabbi. Doubtless some accounts of the fifth-century men, and the then much-accredited report that the Messiah was to reappear to that the Smyrniote rabbi and object he secretly came to Smyrna promulgated to the effect that a prophet would shortly appear who would rob the Sultan of his crown and restore again the kingdom of David. When he thought that the right time had come, the dignitary of the Smyrniote rabbi pronounced the name "Jehovah" aloud in open convocation, for which offense he was summoned before a tribunal and condemned to die, but doubtless he had been prepared for this and had arrangements made for his escape from Smyrna, and, with one object in view, he went as a pilgrim to Egypt and Jerusalem, where he chose as his Elijah one Nathan Benjamin, a man of ascetic life, who professed to see visions.

After returning to Smyrna he sent his attendant Nathan before him to prepare the way, and in the capacity of a second St. John the Baptist to announce that he was coming to deliver men from the oppression of the Turks and to lead back the Jews to Palestine.

Nathan did his work well, writing a circular letter addressed to the "Remnant of the Israelites, peace without end," the result being that intense and mad excitement seized upon the Jews of that place. They nearly killed themselves with penances; they administered to one another thirty-nine lashes, and the report reached even as far as to our shores, and that there was some talk of sending English ships to assist in the transport, and even the skeptic Spinoza, from all he heard, was at one time inclined to waver in his disbelief.

The scenes of frenzied excitement in Smyrna were intense; business was entirely suspended and gave place to eager, fanatical worship of Sevi; presents poured in to him from all parts, until at length the Sultan was roused to action and summoned him to Adrianople. The story of Sevi's interview with the Sultan is well known, and how "the holy, noble and divine Messiah" was ordered by that potentate to choose between three things—either to work a miracle and thereby prove his identity, or to have three poisoned arrows shot at him by the Sultan himself, or to become a Mohammedan. "I am a follower of Mohammedan," replied Sevi to this test, and, turning to his followers, who were dismayed beyond measure at the collapse of their hero, he added, "and he was numbered among the transgressors."—*Longman's Magazine.*

**A Safe Agreement.**  
Customer—You warrant this medicine to cure me?  
Druggist—Yes, sir, if you will take a bottle according to directions and a cure is not effected, bring back the medicine and I will refund the money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Mrs. Frank Seacy, a poor woman in a Nebraska village, had her well cleaned, and her chickens scratched over the gravel and dirt that came out. A few days afterward she killed one of them, and in its crop was a piece of gold as big as a bean. Mrs. Seacy at once located a mine in her well, and asks a big price for her hitherto modest property.

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Dr. J. H. Currey, has been appointed postmaster of Nashville, and the people of that city endorse the appointment.

A new Democratic morning paper is to be started in Nashville. The capital stock will be \$100,000 and Mr. Edward Carmack will be editor-in-chief.

A Democratic United States Marshal captured twenty-five Kentucky moonshiners Wednesday. A few years ago United States Marshals for Kentucky never thought of molesting moonshiners the year a Presidential election was on hand.—Louisville Times.

The Ways and Means Committee have almost completed their tariff bill, and it is said by them to be satisfactory to all. It must be a remarkable document. We would like to see a tariff bill that is "satisfactory to all," especially one in the construction of which the Republicans had no hand, as in this instance.—Post.

The Chicago Daily News has just issued its annual almanac, and it is a perfect little volume of valuable statistics, and of especially useful to politicians. The price of this valuable little book is only 20 cents, and can be procured by addressing the Daily News, Chicago.

An effort is being made to start a daily paper in Louisville, in opposition to the Courier-Journal by the printers who struck on that paper some days since. It seems to us they ought to be satisfied with bad enough, for the evident outcome of such a spiteful scheme would be but disastrous to those who undertake it.

The committee has reported favorably upon the bill appropriating \$20,000 for advertising the State, and it should pass without opposition. Let every county come up with a handsome display in June next at Louisville, and by the co-operation of all make a grand success of the exhibition, which will be forwarded to Cincinnati, New York, and other cities as an advertisement of the State.

The Kentucky Senate Friday adopted a resolution condemning the Blair Bill, by a vote of 21 to 8. Thus speaks the Democracy of Kentucky. In this State public education is enlisting the interest of all classes and half of the revenues of the State are appropriated to that good work. What we need is great local concern; more thorough local organization and local taxation. Progress in this direction is retarded by suggestion of Federal aid. It is time to finish the Blair Bill.—Courier Journal.

By all means let us have a new Capitol, one that will be a credit to Kentucky, and place her before the world as keeping pace with the eternal fitness of things. Everyone will agree that it is not economy to fix up an old building, and a new building that a hundred years from now, can be pointed to with pride by every Kentuckian is what is wanted. Besides a new Capitol building would be of vast benefit to the State as an advertisement, and would be standing evidence of a renewed ambition. There is no use putting the matter off any longer, for now is the accepted time.

We acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. Young E. Allison, the Secretary of the Commercial Club, of Louisville, a copy of the book, descriptive of that city, and portions of the State. The book is a typographical beauty, and is filled with valuable statistics, and a history of the progress of Louisville, past, present and prospective. Such enterprise as is displayed in this character of advertising, is bound to result in much benefit to Louisville, as well as direct the attention of outsiders to the many advantages offered for the investment of capital, within the borders of the Commonwealth.

Among the new corporations chartered of recent date in that home of philanthropy, Kansas, the Central and South American Emigration Association and Equal Rights League of the United States of America, with an alleged capital stock of \$2,000,000. The alleged purposes of this Association are "to aid and encourage emigration of those citizens of the United States who are and have for years been systematically wronged by mobs, customs and operation and construction of the laws of the land to countries where they can become land owners and where their rights, immunities and privileges will be held sacred."

This is another one of the numerous schemes to victimize the unsuspecting colored people, by their own color, the incorporators of the above Association and League being among the wealthiest and influential colored citizens in that state, who have previously been connected with an exodus of colored people to Kansas, profiting themselves alone thereby.

## The Last Say on the Blair Bill.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

The clipping from a northern paper, published in your issue of the 24th at the request of an unnamed correspondent, merits comment. I suppose the gentleman who handed in this northern editorial endorses it; therefore, I presume he endorses the following words therein contained: "The passage of years has dissipated arguments for the (Blair) bill which at the time of its introduction, was plausible and practical enough." That is, your correspondent thinks the bill, "plausible and practical enough," only we have no need for it now. He objects not to the bill itself, he endorses it, he only thinks the South has worked up to a place where it don't need national aid to education. He thus finds himself commending the bill as "plausible and practical" in one place, and condemning it as "anti-democratic" in another. Rather an amusing predicament this.

Nearly all the opposition to the Blair bill in the North is confined to a lot of violent partisans who hate the South and think it is wrong for the government to assist in educating rebels and traitors. That is about the way they state their views on this question, and whenever I see an argument from that quarter, it makes no difference how it may be inoculated with other and better reasons and veneered with statistics, I am disposed to disregard it for the motive that floats it. This northern opposition is so small a minority, however, that at home it makes no impression, as the great mass of the people up there are generous and patriotic enough to wish the South, God speed and are willing to vote her \$77,000,000, to help her on the way. For the sake of argument, I readily admit that the editorial in question is not the outgrowth of vindictive sectionalism; now let us see what force or reason there is in it. Two points are made. First that the Blair bill statistics were misleading and are at this time false; second that the states have now grown rich enough to be independent of help. Let us consider these in order.

First. A wooden idiot could never have believed that the Blair bill expenditures were ever intended for persons beyond the pupil age. The editorial would have been stronger if it had lugged into its calculation, all the babies and infants of National and State aid, and advocates of National aid have all along based their arguments on the census statistics for persons of pupil age, and the only use they have made of these twenty-one-year-old illiterates was to show a condition of ignorance that was to be relieved most readily through National aid, not that they hoped to enlighten these but to cultivate and educate the generation that would supplant them. Since 1880 we have no statistics of a reliable nature, and the figures adduced to prove the present status of affairs are for the most part conjectural. To discuss legitimately this question, we must resort almost entirely to the statistics of 1880.

Secondly. Do the states need help? There is no man but takes a just pride in the wonderful recuperative power of the South. She deserves all praise for her educational progress. But take Kentucky. Our State pays over half her income to educate her children. There is no man who will say she ought to do more, yet it is well known that there are 100,000 illiterate voters in Kentucky to-day and 100,000 more uneducated boys growing up to take their places. What are we going to do about it? Appeal for larger State aid? The State is doing her full duty—more than most any other state in the Union. Stir up local aid? Who is going to do the stirring? Ah, here's the rub. It is acknowledged on all sides that our public school system is inadequate. Why? Because we haven't the money to command the services of first-class teachers, teachers who by the force of their own culture and zeal will civilize the people and stir up a popular demand for the best schools. It is a demonstrated fact that the people won't pay for such teachers, the State is dividing her duty but even that is inadequate, now where is the money to come from to support these teachers? For it must come before we can get them and we must get them before there will be any general dissemination of knowledge. I say take a few millions every year, for 8 or 10 years, out of the \$140,000,000, that is accumulating annually and use it for this purpose. If it is "anti-democratic" to look after the best interests of the whole people by educating the individual for intelligent citizenship, then I confess my idea of Democracy is as tangled as my friend's notion of the Blair bill.

The following is an honest confession from an editor who had quietly sat down and thought the matter over:

"A newspaper man who is born of woman is small potatoes and few in a hill. He riseth up to-day and flourisheth like a ragweed; to-morrow on the day after the undertaker hath him in an ice-box. He goeth out in the morning warbling like a lark, and is knocked out in the first round and two seconds. In the midst of life he is in doubt, and the tax collector pursueth him wherever he goeth. The banister of his life is full of splinters, and he slideth down it with considerable rapidity. He walketh in the bright sunlight to absorb the ozone, and meeteth the banker with a slight draft for \$537. He cometh forth at eventide and meeteth the wheel barrow in his path, and it smiteth him to the earth, and falleth upon him and runneth one of its legs into his ear. In the gentle spring he putteth on his summer clothes and a blizzard striketh him far away from home and fliteth him with woe and rheumatism."

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

A bill amending an act incorporating the town of Hanson, in Hopkins county, has been passed.

The laws relating to advertisements on wrappers in which circulars are mailed have been amended and such matter will now be allowed to pass through the mails without additional postage.

A bill to prohibit the sale, barter or loan of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in Robertson county has been introduced and a strong pressure will be brought to bear to push it through, although it will meet with opposition of standard quality.

The senate has passed a bill repealing the act establishing a State Board of Equalization. This is absolute, so far as the Senate vote can affect it, and in all probability will pass the House without much opposition.

A bill has been drawn and introduced making it a misdemeanor for a druggist or other dealer to sell opium or morphine, unless prescribed by a practicing physician, and the penalty for a violation of such act will be a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$50.

Mr. Wharton, representative from Trigg, has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in Corleuan Springs Magisterial district. It is understood that an anti-representative will also state the case before the House, and Corleuan is in floods of anxiety to know what the result will be, opinions widely differing as to the matter.

A bill has been presented by Mr. Sebree, amending the act incorporating the Kentucky and Tennessee Railroad Company, so that the Company may double or single track from this city to any point on the Ohio river, between Henderson and the Tradewater river. Also an act to amend the city charter, dividing the city into wards. A petition signed by quite a number of the best citizens, was sent to Mr. Sebree a few weeks ago, praying that it be divided as above stated.

Mr. Newberry has drafted a bill for the punishment of drunkards. It provides that a man after having been indicted by a grand jury for drunkenness shall be a grand juryman until he would indicate for such an offense, additional quarters would have to be secured in some of the counties, in which to hold the prisoners while serving out their sentences as there would be a number unable to otherwise settle with the Commonwealth.

Bills offered: To regulate the salaries of Circuit and Statutory Court Judges, fixing the amount at \$4,000; to incorporate the Globe Hemp Company in Fayette county; to allow Justices of the Peace in Edmundson county, \$3 per day as compensation for their services when acting as members of the County Court; to allow the city of Maysville to fund a debt of \$60,000, contracted as subscription to the Maysville & Big Sandy Railroad and one to suppress the circulation, advertising and selling of obscene and immoral literature in the State and to confiscate such property.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

F. J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 Cts.

## MACEDONIA, KY.

MACEDONIA, KY., Jan. 24.—The U. S. mail failed to reach this place Saturday.

There is a great deal of sickness in this locality at this writing.

A cow belonging to Mr. L. A. P'pool fell and broke her neck during the sleet.

Mrs. Jos. Capland fell and broke her shoulder, and Mrs. Mary Cook fell and broke her arm during the sleet. Both parties lived in Caldwell county.

Miss Julia Knight, daughter of Mr. Orrin Knight, died very suddenly at the residence of Mr. T. F. Eli, on Sunday the 15th inst. She went to Mr. Eli's on Friday night to stay all night, started home Saturday morning, took a child and returned to Mr. Eli's, and died Sunday morning. Mr. Richard Parker died of consumption a few days ago, also Mr. W. T. Lantpr's infant son died at his father's home this morning. Mr. Lantpr has lost his only two children within the last three months.

weeks ago. Mr. White lived in a room adjoining the one occupied by Dalton, and Mrs. Dalton accused him of knowing all about the killing, notwithstanding the fact that the two men, Sykes and Jones, whom Dalton had driven from White's house, having very suddenly and unceremoniously left the country, had set the minds of the public at rest as to who killed Dalton. According to previous arrangements Mrs. Dalton left for East Tennessee on Saturday the 14th inst. Mr. White was feeling badly and before leaving Mrs. Dalton took him some kind of drops which she called ipecac, which he swallowed. He gradually grew worse until death relieved him on Thursday morning. Dr. Darby visited him once during his illness, and treated him for pneumonia. Two physicians were sent for to examine his remains but they said no positive information could be obtained without dissecting his stomach, and as it was almost impossible to travel over the ice they declined to come. His body was interred at Hickory Ridge church, and his friends will probably never be satisfied as to the cause of his death. Be it as it may, death has robbed the community of a good substantial citizen, who in my belief was as ignorant of the conspiracy against Dalton as the writer or the most remote reader. ROUGH AND READY.

## Marriage Licenses.

Edward L. Long to Corbetta Anderson.  
Jeff Ladd to Sallie J. Harris.  
Wm. T. Rogers to Malissa Stewart.  
Jno. T. West to Malissa J. Henderson.  
Chas. M. Grace to Louisa Crick.  
Jno. W. Wood to Sarah Jane Gamble.  
Duncan Galbreath to Cynthia B. Payne.

## TOBACCO NEWS.

Sales by Gant & Gaither Co., of 38 hds. as follows:  
4 hds. good leaf—\$8.75 to \$12.00.  
6 hds. com. leaf—\$6.00 to \$7.50.  
25 hds. lugs—\$3.50 to \$6.00.  
2 hds. leaf—\$7.00 to \$8.00.  
Market higher on common lugs.

Despite cold weather, deliveries of tobacco this week have been quite large. The week-end to follow. Prices are unchanged considering the fact that the offerings of the week have been of a better quality than the week previous.—Henderson Journal.

CLARKSVILLE.—The sales at the Tobacco Exchange were well attended this week by buyers and planters, and at times it looked like a summer time sale. The market was generally active and strong, but was irregular at times, and lower on lugs. Spain has recently bought 4,000 hds. of lugs in New York which, leaves her 1,000 hds short on last year's requirements, with about 18,000 hds. for 1888 wants. Her warehouses being about empty, the recent purchases were for immediate shipments. The Louisville operators seem to be arranging to get all the dark low grades concentrated in few hands, and are credited with purchases of much of the stock in Paducah, Hopkinsville and Nashville, in the past week, and may soon give our market a turn. Our stocks of old tobacco are decreasing rapidly, and shipments have been full this month.—Chronicle.

## OPERA HOUSE!

ONE WEEK SATURDAY MATINEE, COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 30th.



## Eunice Goodrich

Playing at prices to suit the times. ADMISSION 10, 20 and 30 CENTS.

## DAD'S BOY,

Change of bill each evening during the week and as souvenirs of this engagement. Two Gold Watches given away, one Saturday Matinee and one Saturday night. Seats at Galbreath & Co's. Notice on Saturday.

## Tortilla Gold & Silver Mining Company.

JOS. H. REALL, President.

CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000 In 500,000 Shares of \$2 Each.

Based on Twelve Mines, a Mill, Two Mill Sites, and all future improvements and Additions.

200,000 Shares Preferred Dividend of 25 per cent. per annum, of which \$100,000 only are for sale at a par of \$1 by Private Subscription.



## How Henry George converted Dr. McGlynn

H. G.—"Air and water are substantially free, but we want the earth." All that should be held by the government—the rentals would run expenses, taxes could be unnecessary, every one could have his own garden, and poverty would be abolished."

Dr. McG.—"How can all this be arranged?"

H. G.—"That question is a chestnut. I've been asked it a hundred times (never answered it tho'). Put my theories into practice and instead of having one 'Gold' Shirt, you would have a dozen."

Dr. McG.—"By George! Henry, I'm with you." We will go to M. FRANKEL & SONS, The Old Reliable Sole Agents and Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHRISTIAN AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES!

We would call your attention to our Second Grand Arrival of Fall and Winter Clothing, made from the best Imported Piece Goods by Skilled Workmen. As we can compete with any other clothing stores, Cash gets the best. Having very light expenses, our prices are high at any Price. Goods Cheap and we will.

**EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE**

In this city, We therefore keep the Best Assorted Stock. Come and see us and you will get Fine Merchant Tailors Clothing at Eastern ready made Prices. We bought a fine line of Misfit Clothing which we will sell at Half Price. Thanking our friends for past favors.

**PYE & WALTON.**

Mch. 22-17

2 Doors From Bank of Hopkinsville.

COME AND SEE THE Cut Prices ON DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, ETC.

**Saturday WILL BE THE OPENING DAY.**

Watch For Small Bills OF THE BANKRUPT STOCK. IKE LIPSTINE.

1-6-17.

OPPOSITE JOHN MOAYON NINTH STREET.

**ITALIAN MARBLE**

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF OPPOSITE JOHN MOAYON, NINTH STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Persons contemplating erecting work, would do well to place their orders with me for Spring Delivery. The Best of Work and Material used at

**Clarksville Marble Works, S. HODGSON.**

13-6-20.

**NEWLY LOCATED**

103 SOUTH MAIN

NEXT DOOR TO J. D. RUSSELL'S

COME AROUND AND GET PRICES ON OUR FRESH STOCK OF

**Choice Family Groceries,**

And Let Us Furnish You Your Supplies.

**Chas. McKee & Co.**

11-11

W. G. WHEELER. W. H. FAXON, k-keeper. JOHN N. MILLS.

**Wheeler, Mills & Co.,**

**Tobacco Warehousemen, Commission Merchants**

AND GRAIN DEALERS,

**Fire-Proof Warehouse.**

RUSSELLVILLE AND R. R. STS. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advance on Consignments. All Tobacco Sent Us Covered by Insurance.

1-10-17.

NAT. GAITHER, Manager. J. K. GANT, Salesman.

**GANT & GAITHER COMPANY,**

PLANTER'S Warehouse.

J. W. McGaughey, President. Directors: B. E. Nance, M. D. Roates, E. G. Sebree, T. G. Gaines, M. Lipstine, A. G. Bosles.

1-10.

**AGENTS WANTED TO Canvass for Advertising Patrons.** A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a considerable income. Agents earn average of \$100 per month. No personal responsibility. Enquire at the nearest newspaper office and learn that ours is the best known and best equipped establishment for placing advertisements in newspapers and conveying to advertisers the information which they require in order to make their investments wisely and profitably. Men of good address, or women, if well informed and practical, may obtain authority to solicit advertising patronage for us. Apply by letter to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

**DO YOU WANT A DOG?**

Has and for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices, and breeding, and where to buy them. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Puppies. Mailed for 15 Cents. Also Catalogue of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

**ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POULTRY?**

Then send for Practical POULTRY BOOK, 100 pages, containing colored plates, engravings of nearly all kinds of Poultry, showing their uses, how to select and stock them for profit, how to caponize, and where to buy them. Mailed for 15 Cents.

**DO YOU KEEP CAGE BIRDS?**

Then send for the BOOK OF CAGE BIRDS, 100 pages, containing colored plates, engravings of nearly all kinds of Poultry, showing their uses, how to select and stock them for profit, how to caponize, and where to buy them. Mailed for 15 Cents.

**OPIMUM**

Atlanta, Ga. Ohio City, Whitehall St.







